

## Purple var.—No. 1

Leaves narrowly elliptic or elliptic-lanceolate tapering into a purple petiole (above ground) about one-third the length of the leaf, which is *bright green and shining*.

Scape deep purple.

## Green var.—No. 2

Leaves lanceolate, *pale green and glaucous*. Petiole hardly any (above ground), *white*. *There is no purple about the plant*.

Scape pale green.

Dr. Gray and Dr. Watson were not disposed to recognize Burdick's varieties as anything more than response to environmental factors. Burdick wrote twice later, maintaining his opinion, and in one letter suggested a varietal name for the race with colored scapes. He does not seem to have published on the subject. His letters are preserved at the Gray Herbarium.

Bulbs of both races were sent to the second author in 1940, and the differences pointed out remain constant in the experimental garden at Pullman, Washington. In spite of its late start, Race B flowers several weeks in advance of Race A in the garden under Washington conditions. In Michigan, such a lag has not been noted. The differences shown by the two races are such as are frequently shown by diploid and tetraploid races of the same species, but the chromosome number of both Race A and Race B as determined by Dr. Hannah C. Aase (unpublished) is diploid,  $n = 8$ .

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MUHLENBERGIA SETOSA AN UNTENABLE NAME.—In his realignment of the common rhizomatous species of *Muhlenbergia* of eastern North America (RHODORA 45: 221–239. 1943) Professor Fernald has demonstrated that the eastern plant which had for so long been passing under the name *Muhlenbergia racemosa* is amply distinct from true *M. racemosa* (Michx.) BSP. of the interior. For the eastern segregate he took up the name *Muhlenbergia setosa* (Spreng.) Trin. ex Hook. f. & Jackson, Ind. Kew 2: 269 (1897), later (RHODORA 47: 198. 1945) corrected to *M. setosa* (Biehler) Trin. ex Hook. f. & Jackson. There is, however, an earlier *Muhlenbergia setosa* which was overlooked by the compilers of the Index Kewensis, namely *M. setosa* (HBK.) Kunth, Rev. Gram. 1: 63 (1829), based upon *Podosaemum setosum* HBK. Although the latter name is currently treated as a synonym of

*M. microsperma* (DC.) Kunth, it meets all the requirements for valid publication. *Muhlenbergia setosa* (Biehler) Trin. ex Hook. f. & Jackson is therefore a later homonym and must be replaced by *Muhlenbergia glomerata* (Willd.) Trin., a name discussed in some detail by Professor Fernald (RHODORA 45: 232-235. 1943). This necessitates the transfer of the more northern *M. setosa* var. *cinnoides* (Link) Fernald as follows:

M. GLOMERATA (Willd.) Trin. var. **cinnoides** (Link), comb. nov. *Dactylogramma cinnoides* Link, Enum. Hort. Berol. 2: 248. 1833 (RHODORA 45: 238. 1943).—F. J. HERMANN, Bureau of Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md.

DOES HABENARIA CRISTATA STILL GROW IN NEW ENGLAND?—The only New England specimens known to me of *Habenaria cristata* (Michx.) R. Br. are three sheets in the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club, collected by the late E. Williams Hervey on Smith's Neck, Dartmouth, Bristol County, Massachusetts, in early August of 1905 and of 1908. This is, apparently, the only station northeast of New Jersey. Is it still there?—M. L. FERNALD.

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